The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to Subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, pay-able to the carrier weekly. Mailed at 36 per annum; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three The HEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$2 per

nnum, or \$1 for six months. The WERKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per anns in all cares payable in adice, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for, sens pos-office money-sider, check, or registered let-ter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as

Reading notices in reading-matter type, 5 lines of less. \$1; in nonparell leaded, 78

Card of rates for more space furnished on

TUESDAYJANUARY 5, 1886.

Party Questions.

We protested the other day against the course of those Democrats who were denouncing Mr. RANDALL because he was an incidental-Protectionist, and those who were denouncing Mr. BECK because he was a bimetallist, and gave as our reason that the question involved, or bimetallism at least, was not a party question. We supposed we were stating what would be universally conceded to be a fact. Not so, however. The Lynchburg Virginian takes issue with us, and says:

" The Dispatch is off the track, and very far off the track, when it says bimetallism is not a party question."

We take it that our Lynchburg contemporary means to say that the Democratic party as a party is committed to bimetallism, and has the right-not to say that it is a duty-to read all monometallists out of the party.

Let us look over the list of mono metallists heretofore recognized as good Democrats, and see what names we shall lose when the Democratic party is purged of all such.

Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. MANNING, Mr. LAMAR, and Mr. BAYARD-the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of State-will all have to " walk the plank." So, no doubt, will all the members of the Cabinet. So will BUTLER of South Carolina, EATON of Connecticut, KERNAN of New York, McPherson of New Jersey, and WHYTE of Maryland, all of whom as United States Senators voted against the present silver law when the bill passed the Senate. So in the House of Representatives when the bill was put upon its passage more than twenty Democrats voted against it.

A considerable number of the very best Democrats in Virginia are strenuous advocates of the single or gold standard of values. In New England and New York a large majority of the his Cabinet on this question. We suppose that Mr. CLEVELAND could not possibly have carried New York in 1884 as an advocate of the continued coinage of silver dollars.

The Dispatch in 1878 advocated the silver bill as heartily and constantly as lieve-have been introduced and referit denounced the heresies of the Green- red to committees. If in the whole backers who proposed to flood the country with flat money. But as we were not in 1878 willing to try to read out of the Democratic party the thousands of men who honestly believed and contended-and gave at least plausible reasons for contending-that there could be but one standard of values, so we are not willing to try to read them out now. The attempt would surely fail.

The country needs silver coins as well as gold. The masses cannot expect ever to handle much gold. Silver is, therefore, the people's money. Nor can merchants do without it. A gold dollar is too small to be a serviceable coin, and a gold coin of any less denomination would be a nuisance. But nobody knows how many silver dollars the people of this or any other country need. This last is the only money question which is now up for discusshall go on, or shall be discontinued for the present.

Surely we cannot be mistaken in saying that bimetallism is not a party question.

The Soudan, Again. It is announced that England will not undertake to reconquer the Soudan. Perhaps not, just at present. But it is only a question of time when she will reconquer that country. The Wolse-LEY expedition cost the British taxpayers millions of dollars, and unless England does violence to all her traditions, the Soudan, sooner or later, will be made to pay back the amount. English politics are in such a tangle that no decisive action in regard to the Soudan is now to be expected. All other questions are being On the day after Mr. KEILEY'S desubordinated to that of straightening out things at home. But let home matters be straightened and the British troops in upper Egypt meet with a series of successes, and the Soudan matter will again come to the front. Nor is there' any reason to expect failure on the part of the next expedition. The WOLSELEY expedition was a mere relief expedition and necessarily hurried. The next move, it is probable, will be

The New York Sub-Treasury. Mr. ACTON's refusal to give up possession of the sub-treasury to any person but a successor duly appointed by Senate, shows that the tenure-of-office act might work irreparable injury to the country, and is an argument in favor of the repeal of that law, If Mr. ACTON is right, the national treasury is at the

in slow stages and on the principle of

taking small grips, holding on, and

leaving no enemies in the rear.

TON had stolen a million of dollars out great NAPOLEON was the "Little of the vaults of the New York subtreasury, he would of course have just the same legal right as he has under existing circumstances to refuse to surrender the remainder of the Government's money.

No Occasion for Alarm

We have all along endeavored to prevent our readers from being panicstricken by the howls and groans and threats and predictions of the monometallists. We have assured the public that if any trouble comes upon the country as the result of the continued coinage of silver it will be owing to the dismal wailings of such journals as the New York Herald. We have said that | and in this country. It has been hanwhilst we were not at all afraid that any disaster would result from stopping the coinage of silver, Congress would not permit its coinage to cease. In a word, we have held that no great damage would result from either coining or not coining silver for the next few years, unless the people should become alarmed at the predictions of the modern CAS-SANDRAS and begin to hoard gold or make a run upon the banks.

Now come the Boston Herald and the New York Financial Chronicle and the northern ocean-this Cuba, as back up all that we have said. We

quote from the former : In an editorial on the recent bond-call and the policy of the Treasury with relation to silver certificates, the Chroniele gives the gratifying assurance that virulence of the silver disease is arrested. "Do they not assure us," it says regarding the developments of the Treasury policy, "that, for the time being, we may lay aside, in large measure, the fear which has so long depressed our industries? Whether we coin more silver or not, the pressure put upon its issue has been removed. away in Government vaults, or let it out as the public demands it, free to go back again-in either case it ceases to be that disturber of the peace it has hitherto been. To be sure, such a large and increasing pile of silver dollars in sight is, in some degree, a constant menace. But with the virulence of the disease arrested, have we not time to wait-even if this Congress may fall short of its duty-and let truth work its way among the people, knowing that it must prevail at last?"

The Herald itself says : "We congratulate our contemporar upon its return on this issue to the sound judgment which it generally exhibits when treating of questions of finance. The Chronicle ranks, and deservedly, as a high authority upon subjects in its special line. For this reason its alarmist declarations regarding the imminent danger to the currency from the coinage of silver dollars have undoubtedly had a very disturbing in fluence upon the business community. Now that it is taking a truer measurement of the remoteness of the danger we hope and believe that opinion in banking circles will show less of the nervousness which has been exhibited so markedly, and with so little foundation, during the last year or two."

Forgottten Issues.

The Boston Advertiser calls attention to the fact that at the recent Boston dinner although Messrs. EVARTS, HOAR, FRYE, DAWES, EDMUNDS, turns its back upon him and spits upon and various other bloody-shirt wavers him; every avenue of business is were present, not a word was said closed to him; he is not allowed to do carpet-bagger, the scalawag, and the about that most important of all sub- even the most menial labor. No mat- negro, who feed and fatten upon us jects, the suppression of the negro vote living by honest toil, he is debarred wrong as cruel as any that in the southern States—that is, most from so doing. Recently in a large was ever visited upon an intellithe southern States-that is, most from s important whilst the Virginia and Ohio and New York elections of last fall re- Richmond the operatives in the same mained undecided. The Advertiser

" Congress has been in session for three weeks, and already many hundred bills-more than a thousand, we bebatch there is a solitary measure, either bill or resolution, looking to a reapportionment of the representation of any of the States in Congress and in the electoral college on account of interference with the exercise of the right of suffrage in those States we have not zation. Now, who will be so bold as heard of it. The watchful correspondents of the newspapers have reported nothing of the kind. Nor has any investigation of alleged denials of the right of suffrage yet been ordered. In fact, since the meeting of Congress the agitation of this subject, which was so vociferously carried on during the election season, appears to have been aban-

doned by common consent." And yet as soon as another northern election approaches near, the same old bloody shirt will again be waved. The Boston Herold well says of such issues, that they are made for the occasion and not intended for any further use. So, if the bloody shirt be again waved in the congressional elections of sion and settlement-that is to say, this year, the subject will again be whether the coinage of silver dollars dropped just as soon as the election is over.

In this connection, we call the attention of the Boston Herald and the Providence Journal to a communication in to-day's Dispatch in regard to a real suppression of negro votes in Virginia. The writer of the communication we vouch for as one who stands as high in Virginia as Mr. TUCKER, who was but lately so highly honored

Mr. FRANCIS, the last United States Minister to Austria, took it upon himself to say in a recent interview with a newspaper reporter that Austria had made no objection to Mr. KEILEY's recognition based upon the fact that his wife is a Jewess. Mr. FRANCIS is what is known as a "smart ALECK." parture from this country for Austria Count KALNOKY telegraphed to Baron SCHAEFER, the Austrian Minister at Washington, these words with reference to the acceptability of Mr. KEILEY at Vienna:

"The position of a foreign envoy wedded to a Jewess by civil marriage would be untenable and even impossible

Mr. FRANCIS doesn't seem to have consulted anybody except himself. He drew his facts from his inner consciousness, not from the world around him.

Brother GLASS, of the Lynchburg Advance, speaks of Brother McDon ALD, of the News, as "one of the oldest newspaper-men in the State." And McDonalD a bachelor !

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in his book on GLADSTONE, illustrates the narrowness of some specialists-not all, by any means-by telling the story of the mercy of official thieves. If Mr. Ac- fanatic who had discovered that the as amounting to \$400,000.

Horn" spoken of in DANEIL, and who after interviewing Mr. Fox on the subject, reported with great disgust that Mr. Fox did not even know what the little horn was.

Colonization of Alaska by Convicts-A Few Suggestions. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

A few weeks ago I suggested the colonization of Alaska by convicts as the true solution of the vexed question of convict labor. I beg now to suggest a few more reasons entirely outside of the natural and geographical adaptation of Alaska to such a purpose. The knot tiness of the subject of convict labor is evidenced by the continued discussion of it for nearly a century in Europe dled by the ablest political economists. by the greatest statesmen, by the craftiest politicians, and in this country by hordes of the greediest office-seekers the world ever saw, without arriving at any practical settlement of the question or formulating any plan by which convict labor might be utilized with justice and fairness to the honest labor of the land. But, coming to the subject, we all know "that nature abhors a vacuum," and that "there is no void in nature," and nature, while bountiful, is not wasteful; but the solid and frozen fact stares us in the face that Aslaska, the peerless gem of it were, of the frigid zone-is a void on the surface of the continenta void, too, aching for developement at the hands of this Government which has done less for it than has Russia. Nature very truly abhors a void, and she, as lavish as she is of her gifts. never lifted out of the sea this land of the aurora borealis, and supplied it with the grandest of forests, the largest of rivers, and then richly impregnated it with all the valuable ores, not excepting gold and silver, and then surroundit with impassable barriers of ice and snow, without some wise purpose in view for the benefit of mankind. was not made simply "to hold the carth together." The most unscientific will also agree that it is almost'too far north for such a purpose. Well, for what was it then created? I argue, from the eternal fitness of things, for the colonization of convicts. Why, Mr. Editor, leaving entirely out of the argument the interference of convict labor with the honest labor of the land and the consequential degradation and starvation of the honest laborer, the colonization scheme would rid society of the pernicious and evil influence of the

criminal classes after they had served out their criminal sentences. Every one knows that the public really suf fers more from the influence of the criminals efter their sojourn in the penitentiaries than from their first acts of lawlessness and crime. A convictoften made such by mere accidents of the sorest temptation, or, as has often happened, been innocently convictedcomes out of prison, from mere association with hardened criminals, shed " in all the arts and wiles that go to make the consummate villain, and in this "finished" condition is dumped into the very vortex of society with increased powers for evil. Now, under my new scheme this expatriation, or

rather banishment, would rid us of this "posthumous" influence to which we are now subjected. Again, as a liberated convict who has expiated his crime before God and man, he should be as pure as snow; yet he is a tabooed outcast. Society-Christian societyter how willing he may be to earn a doing. Recently in a large stove establishment not 500 miles from quit their work because it was ascertained that one of their fellow-workmen was a discharged convict. It was further ascertained that the said convict. with a contrite heart and inspired with the best intentions, the better to hide his shame, had put a thousand miles between himself and the scene of his disgrace: but notwithstanding his good intentions a relentless fate pursued him, and right here at the very · boycott " of a powerful labor organito censure these honest workmen? But where is the remedy for this poor outcast, who would, if he could, now lead an honorable life? For a crime which he has expiated in prison, and for which he has received the forgiveness of his Creator as well, he has placed himself in such a position as to debar himself from making a living at all by the inexorable and unwritten law of society. To such a one, despised and scorned of all men, forced by public opinion from his home where his crime is known, Alaska would indeed be an asylum. In justice and fairness to the working lasses, and in humanity to the despised and relentlessly pursued convict. we urge for him a home in this

his presence and usefulness will be a MECKLENBURG. menace to none, but a benefit to himself and his Government. Virginia, as we have heretofore stated, has no jurisdiction over Alaska. She cannot send thither her convicts. To Russia belongs Siberia, and to Great Britain belongs New South Wales. Therefore, Great Britain and Russia send to Siberia and New South Wales their convicts. But Virginia has no penal colony, and can have none. The United States Government might make a penal colony of Alaska. Virginia can-

As we had declined to publish a list of the persons who last year paid or offered to pay their taxes in coupons, we approve of course of the refusal of the to the home of her parents in Bonfonca. House of Delegates on Saturday last to pass a bill providing for their publication. We do not mean to censure, even by implication, the excellent gentlemen who voted for the proposition, but merely to express our concurrence in the views of the majority.

boundless region of the North. where

Every man should interest himself in some side-issue or hobby to relieve his mind of the constant pressure of business. The man who knows nothing but business morning, noon, and night may become a rich man, but is quite as likely to land in a mad-house .- Cincin-

nati Commercial-Gazette. Now we know why HALSTEAD makes a hobby of alleged southern outrages.

To Mr. HALSTEAD: He is not a wise editor who permits his rival to join issue with him on a question which both ought to advocate or both oppose. You seem to consider it your bounder duty to advocate whatever Mr. Mc-LEAN opposes, and vice versa. And a pretty dance he leads you.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"BILL CHANDLER thinks." But who cares what BILL CHANDLER thinks?

Our colony in Canada is increasing so rapidly that it will soon be able to steal that country and annex it to the United States.

"The commercial travellers have or gaffized to 'drum' congressmen.' They might do worse than "drum" out some of them. " A new pretender has been found to

the throne of France." That's all

right. It is about time France was af-

fording the world a little more amusement. A western sheriff objected to hanging a man because he was afraid he would make a bungling job of it. We suggest that such a lack of self-confidence might be remedied by practicing

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

upon a few Mormons.

Intimidation and Bulldozing in Mecklen burg- A Few Facts-An Appeal for Legisla-

BOYDTON, VA., Dec. 31, 1885.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Ben. Brown, an old and highly respect ed colored man, a Democrat, died in Clarksville a few days ago. The colored people refused to bury or to show him any of the courtesies usual on such occasions on account of his olitics. He was finally interred by and at the expense of the white Democrats of the

The Rev. John Ransome, a colored minister of the Gospel, had the doors of one of his churches near Boydton closed on him last Sunday at a formal meeting of the stewards for the reason that he testified in the Finch and Jones election contest as to the bulldozing and intimidation of his race by the Republicans during the last canvass.

The Rev. Jordan Jeffress, pastor of St. Mark's (colored) church, during this canvass took ground against the introduction of politics into his church. other words, he refused to allow it to be made a hotbed for the schemes of Radical politicians. For this he was straightway denounced by them as an apostate; and it was boldly proclaimed that his church should not stand. A few days afterwards an incendiary torch laid it level with the ground.

At the Cherry-Hill (colored) church, where the Rev. Jordan Moseley (colored) each Sunday proclaimed that God is a Republican and that colored Democrats are under his special condemna tion and wrath, not long since Horace Watkins (colored) had, upon the Sab bath-day and in the church edifice, to defend himself against personal violence for having voted the Democratic ticket, and for the same cause was expelled om church membership.

These are but a few of very many

similar occurrences; and it is by and through such instrumentalities that our elections have become but a mockery and a farce, and by and through them it is that an ignorant negro under in dictment for a violation of the United States postal laws, and who pleads his privilege to protect him from arrest and resecution for the offence, now sits as the representative of this people in the House of Delegates of Virginia. But this is not all: By the same influences our county offices are controlled and administered by a holy alliance of the while inflicting upon us injury and gent and virtuous people. How long shall these things be? How long will the Democratic party of Virginia, with power to save us, permit us to be domi-nated, humiliated, and degraded by the black cohorts by which we are surrounded under the leadership of their infamous white allies? We appeal to the Legislature of Virginia in the name of our country to rebuke these people and to redress our wrongs; to give us in truth a free ballot, and thus preserve the white man's civilization in this unfortupate section. If existing legislation does not suffice for this purpose, we beg that the wisdom of the legislation which will accomplish the deared object. We are part and parcel of suffered long and patiently. The Democratic vote of this section, even under the adverse surroundings which have been described, has been looked to and felt in many a doubtful State contest, and the Democratic party is at last triumphant. We helped to make it soto give it control of all departments of the State government; and we now ask in the name of all that is sacred that an honest, earnest effort be made to give us relief. At least let us not feel that we are aliens and strangers, and that our sufferings are looked on with inlifference by our white brethren in more fortunate sections of the Commonwealth.

Dropped Pend in the Waltz. NEW ORLEANS, January 3 .- Miss

Eugenia Gallettes, a charming young ady and highly esteemed in the creol circles of New Orleans society, fell dead while dancing at a party in the residence of Mrs. Hanpy, No. 46 St. Claud's street, in the Third district, at nidnight last night. Miss Gallettes was only sixteen years old and was on a visit to her uncle, Mr. Theodule Gallettes, who escorted her to the ball. The young lady enjoyed the best of health and was in the highest spirits. She was in the midst of a waltz her feet ceased gliding and she fell in her partner's arms. Before he could remove her to a seat her heart had ceased to beat. The remains were sent

in St. Tammany parish, to-day. The annual review of the business of Richmond, Va., which was printed in the Dispatch yesterday, was bighly gratifying to every lover of the brave and fair old city, and it is said to be one of the most encouraging that has ever been published. Charleston has been busily engaged for some time in developing its own numerous enterprises and industries, and has abundant cause to be proud of the record which it has made in the year just ended. It is never too busy or too proud, however, to rejoice with its sister cities over their success, and accordingly extends hearty congratulations to Richmond upon the good work accomplished in 1885, with thousand good wishes for greate prosperity in the year that is to come. Charleston News and Courier.

Thousands of Diabetics and Dyspep tics, to whom starchy foods are all poison, (and if used, medicine is of little benefit,) might be saved by a proper diet. "Gluten Flour" and "Special Diabetic Food," made by Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., supply this. Send for circulars. Six por free to physicians and clergymen who will pay transportation.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MANY BILLS REPORTED Legislative Work New Fairty Under Way-Convict-Labor Bill-Wren's Claim-Perso

unt, &c. The Senate met at 12 o'clock M .-Hon. John E. Massey (President) in the chair.

THE MANCHESTER JUDGESHIP. Mr. Diggs, from the Committee on Courts of Justice, reported, in response to a resolution, that the election of Judge Ingram as a judge of the Corporation Court of Manchester in December was null and void; that Judge French's term does not expire until the 1st of January, 1887, and as the Constitution requires a judge to go into office the 1st of January next following his election, no judge should have been elected until after the 1st of January, 1886; so that constitutionally, in fact, the new judge's term would begin 1st of January, 1887, on the expiration of Judge French's term.

The report was subsequently taken up and agreed to. The resolution will have to be agreed to by the House of Delegates, after which it is probable that another election will be had in this case.

The following bills were reported from committees: To amend the law in relation to the office of Commissione of Agriculture, with an amendment; to amend the law in relation to property being exempt from distress or levy, without amendments; to punish the forgery of bonds, coupons, and other securities ; to enable the circuit courts of the Commonwealth to change the name, style, and title of corporations, without amendments to amend the law approved February 25, 1884, in relation to writs of fieri facias and capias profine on judgments in favor of the Commonwealth [sent to

Courts of Justice]; to provide relief for destitute citizens, blind or suffering from diseases of the eye, ear, and throat [sent to Finance]; to incorporate the Preachers' Home Association of the Virginia Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South: to incorporate the Montgomery Intelligence Company; for the sale of church property belonging to the First Baptist church of Christiansburg, Montgomery county; to incorporate the Bar Association of the city of Richmond; to authorize the Council of the town of Salem to issue new bonds of said town sufficient to re tire the bonds issued for the construction of water-works: to give authority to the city of Richmond to improve and control the road to New reservoir and Soldiers' Home; to amend section 1 of an act to provide a basis of municipal taxation on the real property in cities and towns; to repeal the game law as applies to the county of Mecklenburg ;

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Bibb: A bill for the protection of wild fowl on the Potomac river and its tributaries in certain counties. . By Mr. Jones : A bill to amend and reenact section 5 of an act to provide for the working and keeping in repair eghany, Bath, and Highland.

By Mr. Diggs: A bill to prohibit reief against usurious transactions after the same are ended. By Mr. Edmonds: A bill for the pro-

tection of game in the county of Hali-

By Mr. Stubbs : A bill to provide for a limitation to collect taxes due Virginia or any corporation or county in Virginia.

By same: A bill for the relief of John C. Thomas, of Matthews county, By same: A bill for the relief of

Louis Jones, treasurer of Middlesex county, Va. By same: A bill for the relief of William H. E. Morecock, of Williams

burg, Va. AFTER THE CLERKS.

Mr. Diggs offered a joint resolution, which under the rules lies over on day, instructing the Auditor of Public Accounts to institute proceedings against the Circuit Court clerks of certain coun ties for not having reported to the Clerk of the House of Delegates of the business in their respective counties, which information is now necessary to the General Assembly, and to recover the fines imposed by law against said clerks. The counties named in the Legislature may be directed to some resolution are Dinwiddle, Nottoway, legislation which will accomplish the de-Buckingham, Henry, Bedford, Campthe Commonwealth. We have suffered as no other section of it has; we have Warwick, New Kent, Charles City, Matthews, Lancaster, Gloucester, Essex. Caroline, Fairfax, Prince William, Rappahannock, Alexandria county, Warren, Roanoke, Giles, Wythe, Palaski, Bland, Lee, Wise, Buchanan,

Northampton, and the city of Norfolk THE KENDALL BONDS. The bill providing for the payment of a judgment recovered by the Kendall Bank-Note Company, of New York, against the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Virginia, which had been engrossed, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Blackstone recommitted to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

On motion of Mr. Heaton, Resolved, That the Committee on Public Institutions and Education be requested to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the salaries of the county and city superintendents of schools of this State, and report by bill

or otherwise. In support of his resolution Mr. Heaton said substantially that there are a Board holds under the special law cregreat many applicants for these posi- ating it until May 1, 1886, when by that \$44,000, and that the other expenses of these officials amount to more than \$44,000 additional. He thought that the salaries of the superintendents might be reduced in order that an appropriation could be made for the pay ment of school trustees. A per diem or some compensation, he thought, should be paid school trustees for their services.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To appropriate certain moneys (\$30,300) to meet a note given by the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum to raise funds to rebuild certain buildings destroyed by fire on the 7th day of June, 1885.

To postpone the sale of delinquent lands in King William county. VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. On motion of Mr. Koiner.

Resolved, That the Board of Education be respectfully requested to furnish the Senate with the names of the members of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Normal Collegiate Institute the time at which they were appointed; whether they have accepted their appointments and are now organized according to law.

A large number of bills were ordered to their engrossment, Adjourned.

The House met at 12 o'clock M. Speaker Stuart in the chair.
Prayer by Rev. Dr. C. H. Read. Mr. Franklin was granted leave of beence for four days, and Mr. Dup sy for two days.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES To amend an act respecting wild passage of the following bill.

game, approved March 18, 1884; to give the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of certain real estate in Norfolk county, and exempting the same from taxation.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Moss: A bill for the working, repairing, &c., of the roads and bridges in the county of Buckingham.

By Mr. Powell: A bill extending the time to O. B. Thomas, treasurer of Figuranna county, for the collection of

certain taxes and levies. By Mr. Grimsley : A bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Culpeper county of adjudicate the claims of George W. Cooper and Peter C. Smith's executor against said county for working and keeping in repair certain sections of roads in said county.

By Mr. Keen: A bill to amend and re-enact section 13 of an act passed March 1, 1885, entitled an act to amend and re-enact sections 10, 13, and 17 of the charter of Danville. [This measure, if adopted, will give authority to build bridges across Dan river; reduces the rate of taxation on real estate from 1.25 to 1 per cent.; reduces the taxation upon all other sources one fifth, and authorizes the city to purchase, build, or lease an armory or armories for the military companies.]

By same : A bill to regulate homeopathic practice of medicine and surgery. This bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Medical Examiners, wo of whom shall be residents of the city of Richmond; the said Board shall make examination of all homoeopathic physicians who make application to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Virginia. The Board shall consist of seven members.]

By Mr. Vandoren : A bill to facilitate the working of county roads and to secure the better punishment of perons convicted of minor offences. By Mr. Mayo: A bill to regulate

By Mr. Moss: A bill to confer poe jurisdiction on justices of the peace in Maysville magisterial district, in the county of Buckingham. By Mr. Echols : A bill in relation to

continuances in civil causes,

corporations and associations organized for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or insurance on the assessment plan.

By same : A bill in relation to the immediate commitment of insane persons to the asylums of this Commonwealth upon their acquittal in any prosecution on the ground of insanity. The object of the bill is to protect the pubagainst parties who are acquitted upon the ground of insanity at the time f committing the offence for which they are tried, by not allowing them to go at large after such acquittal. Under the law as it now exists the party so acquitted may be sent to the asylum. and the next day, if the superintendent chooses, from the fact that he believes him not then insane, can discharge him and he is allowed to go at large, and probably at some future time he will become deranged again and repeat the rime for which he was acquitted. This bill provides that when the felony of which each person be so acbery, burglary, or arson, or the attempt to commov either of these felonies, the person sa acquitted shall in no event be discharged from said asylum within ten years from the date of his commitment. The bill also provides for other matters touching the better restraint of dangerous lunatics now confined or to be con-

fined in asylums.]
By Mr. Dunlop: Petition of Richard only child and heir at law and deceased, of the Sixth regiment of Continental Establishment in Revolutionary War, for five years' full pay, &c., and for appropriation for same.

By Mr. Dupuy: A bill to incorporate the Farmville, Hampden and Wor-Telephone Compan

By Mr. Echols: A bill to provide for the working of and employment of the convicts of the State by the Com-

The object of this bill is to divide the State into three districts—the valley north and south of the James river with a military engineer and one third of the able-bodied convicts assigned to each district, with instructions to each engineer to construct leading highways on roads centering through the towns to the cities of their respective districts. The convicts may be employed on short railways owned by counties and citizens of the State, and when so employed to be confined strictly to dirt work. They may also be employed in draining swamps and marshes, diking, and cutting canals, &c. By Mr. Dabney : A bill to repeal an

act entitled an act providing for a new Beard of Visitors for the University of Virginia. The bill provides for the creation of a Board which shall always after the first appointment contain at least four members who shall have had previous experience by service on the This is effected by providing that of the Board first appointed four members shall hold for two years only and the other five for four years. After the terms of members of the first Board expire the new appointees shall in all cases hold for four years-five members being appointed by every Governor near the beginning of his term and four near the middle of his term. The Senate is given the power of confirmation or rejection, and the Governor is required to make the appoinment during the regular sessions of the Legislature, so that the Senate may immediately confirm or reject. Vacancies may be filled by the Governor, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Senate at the next session. The present

law the term expires. THE CLUVERIUS BILLS. By Mr. Dunlop (at the request of the Board of Aldermen): A bill to pay the claims of John Wren for detective services and H. H. Alexander for shorthand work in the Cluverius trial. In presenting the paper Mr. Dunlop said for himself and his associates: desire to say in presenting the paper that whatever may be the justness of the claims we present the paper without undertaking to commit ourselves with an expression of a belief that there is a liability upon the State for these claims."

THE PUBLIC DEBT. Mr. Mayo (Republican) introduced a oint resolution, which was referred to the proper committee, in regard to obtaining a loan from the United States for the payment of the State debt. It

"Whereas the States of this Union are generally in debt, in the aggregate about \$360,000,000; and whereas the State of Virginia especially is heavily in debt to the amount of about \$30,000,-000; and whereas, owing to the result of affairs over which Virginia especially has no control, her people are reduced in property values so that it is oppressive to her citizens to meet the taxes sufficient to defray the current expenses of the State government and to cover the interest on her vast debt and to provide a sinking fund therefor:

therefore be it
Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to use their best efforts to secure the

[A bill carrying out the spirit of the

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Williams, who informed the House that the Senate had passed a bill amending the law in regard to filling vacancies in the county boards of school commissioners. The rules were suspended therefor, and the bill, with a slight amendment, ordered to its third reading and put on its immediate passage.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED. To allow Ezra K. Young, Warren K. Young, and Milton Young to erect a wharf at Franklin City, in Accomack county, for the purpose of shipping oysters.

For the relief of Giles Crowders and Sidney Gresham from a fine.

To allow William H. Ellis to erect a wharf at Franklin City, Accomack county. To authorize a loan of muskets to

the Wytheville Academy. To amend and re-enact the law authorizing the corporation of Fredericksburg to establish a poor-house and grounds outside of its corporation

limits.

To amend and re-enact the law in relation to breaking and entering any railroad-car. Authorizing the trustees of the Meth-

odist Fpiscopal church, South, at Wytheville to sell and convey the church and To amend and re-enact the act of

Assembly passed January 15, 1867, entitled an act to incorporate the Charlottesville and University Railroad Company and the amending the same, approved March 6, 1871.

To incorporate the town of Claremont, in Surry county.

For the relief of T. A. Graves, of Madison county.
On motion of Mr. Lawson the House

adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

MEETINGS.

MEMBERS RICHMOND
You are requested to attend a stated
communication of your lodge at 7 o'clock
THIS (Thesday) EVENING, January 5th,
Members of sister lodges and transient
brethren are fraternally invited to attend,
By order of the W. M.
Ja 5-11 J. R. PARKER, Secretary.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF POWHATAN LODGE, No. 1940, K. o H., are requested to attend a regular meet-ling at Powhatan Hall, Louisiana street THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 75 o clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICH-MOND VIRGINIA WOOLEN-MILLS will be held at the office of Messrs, Warren & Quaries, No. 1117 Main street, on TUESDAY, January 5, 1886, at 12 o'clock M. P. H. BASKERVILL, de 5.15.23.31&Ja5-50* Secretary. NOTICE.-THE ANNUAL MEET

ING of the STOCK HOLDERS OF THE SULFILER MINES COMPANY OF VIR-JINIA will be held at their office. Nos. 9, 10, and 11 Cressiaw's Warehouse. In the vily of Richmond, Vis. on WEDNESDAY erry of Richmond, Va., on WEDNESOA) the 20th day of January, 1886, at 12 o clock M. The transfer books will be closed Janu-ary 9, 1886, and be reopened the 30th day of January 1886. of January, 1886, William G. CRENSHAW, Jr., Ja 5-1 Ja20 Secretar

felony of which each person be so acquitted is either homicide, rape, rob-

distributee of Captain Nathaniel Fox. TIME REGULAR ANNUAL MEET-

ING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND will be held at their bank-ing house on TUESDAY, January 12, 1886, at 12 M. de 16-W&F&t8u&Tutd Castner FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, (RICHMOND, VA., December 26, 1885, HE REGULAR ANNUAL MEET-

ING of the stockholders of this ban will be held at the banking house on TUEs PAY the 12th day of January, 1886, at 1 ocleck, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business a may appear. H. C. BURNETT. AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MOZART ACADEMY OF HERZOG & Co. Sole Lesses and Manager also, of the Ninth-Street Opera-House. Washington, D. C.

INAUGURAL OPENING. TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1886 ANUES.

Prices of admission, 15, 25, and 50c. No extra charge for reserved wats.

Save your money and wait to see the grandest, most superb, and gorgeous for confe of Fitth-Avenue Theatre, New York.

coule of Fifth Avenue Theatre New York presentation of THE MIKADO—
A maze of bewildering beauty and Oriental-spendor, meanineen contains and dazeing seems effects and a cast of characters selected with atmost care from the best islent extant. Everything new, bright, and beautiful. Do not fail to witness it. We desire to impress the public with the fact that THIS WILL NOT BE A MUSEUM SHOW, but an entertainment equal if not

RICHMOND THEATRE.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON. THREE NIGHTS THREE NIGHTS
WEDNESDAY MATINFE
JANUARY STH. 6TH. AND 7TH.
the genuine original
MIKADO.
BY THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS
first produced Gibert and Sulliv.
grand opera in New York.

The Best Production and the Royal Cast "Equal to the Fifth-Avenue." - Brooklyn Hest company we have seen in the era,"—Brooklyn Engle,

Prices as usual. Telephone 467. ja 5-11 GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRU G MENTAL CONCERT
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY THE
AT S.ENGER HALL
PROFESSOR JACOB REINHARHT, Director,
JUDGE F. R. FARRAR, Humorist.

JUDGE F. R. FARRAR. Humorist.
The following talented persons will take part: Miss FANNIE HICKS Soprano; Mrs. WILLIE KNOWLES Soprano; Miss CAR-RIE STAUDE Contraito, of McCaul's Opera Company; FRANK CUNNINGHAM. Tenor; J. LUUIS SULLLIVAN, Tenor; MARSHALL RAMOS, Baritone.
Admission, 50c.; seats can be reserved for Lee's, Mauly Ramos's, T. L. D. Walford's and Dr. Scotts, Church Hill. ja 5-3; RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIA-

The regular weekly solree will take place at Sanger Hall TUKSDAY NIGHT, January 5th at 8:30 o'clock. Admission only by membership- or invitation-cards, which must be presented at the door. Members can obtain invitation-cards on applicat to C. L. Sizeell, 421 Broad street; C. JOHNSTON, 918 Main street, or WALTER MOSES & CO., 914 Main street. de 27-

THE POLITE ART OF DANC-THE POLITE ART OF DANCof the classes at Monticello Hall every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 314 for the reception of pupils, Ladies and gentleme
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS as
88. For particulars call at the Academy of
address through mail 100% east Marshall
street or 307 east Broad street.

10 14

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. -A N EWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dolar, finds in it the information he requires while for him who wall invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a sineme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and fifty-three aditions have been issued. Sent, post-jaid, to any address for ten cents. Apply to GENRIE P. ROWELLACE, NEWSPAPERADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Boruce street (Printing House Square), New York.

\$12.50. GENTLEMEN \$12.50. can obtain
FXCELLENT TABLE-BOARD
for \$12.50 per month at No. 430 north Say
enth sircei,
ja 5-11

Horsford's Bread Preparation J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR, M. D. Macon, Ga., says : "It is the only Baking-Powder which restores to the flour the nutritive elements of which it is deprived by the refining process

while in giving lightness and to the bread there is none better. MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

DABNEY. Died, at 5 o'clock, December 31, 1885, in King William count, at a late residence, MARTHAA DABNEY, befored wife of William W. Dalmey, in it sixty-eighth year of her age. Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep, DONNAVAN .- Died January 4, 188

ative of Ireland.

Thou art not dead; thou art not dead
No, dearest mother, no.

Thy soul to realms above is fled.

Though, like a star, it dwells o ernest
Still lights this world below.

Thou art not dead; thou art not dead
No, dearest mother, no.

Herfuneral will take place from St. P athedral at 3 P. M. TUESDAY, fa-th. Friends are invited to attend.

HOGE —Died, in this city, January 12:30 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Sal.Life I., Hobeloved wife of W. B. Hoge.

Her funeral took place from Grace 8: Baptist church Monday, January 11:11
o'clock.

KENNEDY, Died, January t, 18-4 at Felock, after a long and painful linesses he residence of his brother-in-law wynham, No. 412 west Marshall arrest J. KENNEDY. The funeral will take place WEDNED at 1114 Orthor From Conference and 11% o'clock from Centenary of tends of the family are respectful

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD, LEA & PERRINS ture is on every botheref the Go WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE arts the most delicious taste a

It imperiate in the SULIS FISH.

GRAVIES FISH.

HOT AND COLD MEATS, GAM!

MEATS, GAM! 8old and used throughout the word JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.
Agents for the United States by 14 Tuly
New York

DIVIDENDS. CITY BANK OF RUCHSOND VA

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend ribber PER CENT, on the expension DIVIDEND-OLD DOMINION

GEORGE W. ALLEN A CO. RICHMOND, VA. December THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BA A have this day declared a DIV DE OF 3 PER CENT, payable on and lanuary 5, 1886 de 31/1/25

de 31/tJab Vilosinia State Insulance Contra Vilosinia State Insulance Contra THE PIRECTORS OF THIS C A PANY have the day made a libeND OF SPERCENT, free of talk plate to the Sie Enolders on and after January, 1886,

RO. E. RICHARDS ON 26.91-19C

CITIZES S BANK OF RULES -BICHMOND, VA., Decomber 20, 18-THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEET-

THE STATE BASIS OF VISIG THE DEECTORS OF THIS PA

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS C PANY have decisted a DIVIDENT CPER CENT, they of tax out of the profits of the past six months; payed the stockholders on and after Jamas 1850. WILLIAM LOVENSYEIN

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BA HE DIRECTORS OF THIS Jo-have this day declared a DIVIDIO at of the earnings of the currient outfla OF FIVE PERCENT, on car-tock free of all taxes, payable to sho others on or after the da day of Janus 88. It. C. all RNETT, Casan The State will please copy. de 27-th

Unios flank of Richmont Richmond, Va., December 26, 1896. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BA A have declared their usual BIVID or FOUR PER CENT, and an extra bed of four percent, making in all dend of four persont. making it will do not person to payable to the abovel-ers on and after January 2, 1886. JAMES MILLEM de 27-10t the NOTICE.-THE BOARD OF

RECTORS of the MED HANDS
TIONAL BANK, OF RICHMOND have
day declared a DIVIDEND OF
CENT, freed tax) out of the net peathe past six months payable to the a
hoders on and after January 2, HeaRICHMOND, December 24, 1885.
de 25-tJu5 THE PLANTERS NATIONAL RE-OF RESIDENCE.
RICHMOND, VA., December 23, 186 THE DIRECTORS OF THIS IS

A have this day declared a INV OF FOUR PER CENT (new of the the profits of the lost six motions is on and after JANUARY 2, 1886, MANN S. QUARG) PETERSBURG SAVING INSURANCE COMPA PRIERSBURG, VA., Dec. 24 THE DIRECTORS OF THIS PANY have declared a SEMI-AL DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. taxes), payable on and after lan

payable on and affer EDWARD W. BUT de 24-104

HOLIDAY GOODS CHRISTMAS GOODS. We have a small assortment of CHRISTMAS GOODS

ft. and as the season with us is at we will close them out to the trade REGARDLESS OF COST. Call before the choicest pieces have

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

WEST, JOHNSTON & CO., 911 Ma street, make the finest display of good their line ever offered for sale in Richard

res variety. X MAS CHEER.—WHISKEY, A
PLE BRANDY, FRENCH BRA
DIES RUM, GIN, PORT SHERRIN
FAWEA, COOKING WINE, GELATIGREEN and BLACK TEAS, SUGALENDES ELOUR—various brands, 30 all gindes, FLOUR-various brands, BUNNAMED GOODS, SOAPS, &c., Weights a measures guaranteed. All who desire class goods at lowest market rates are vited to give me a call.

del Franklin street (maar old Market)

SHOW-CASES FOR CHRISTMA GOODS at manufacturers prices a sizes and qualities. Saie of goods durin holiday trade will pay for the case. We will less than price-list to reduce the stora A general stock of auction goods always on hand at J. H. VALENTINE'S Auction Houses, 1408 and 1534 cast Main street Richmond, Va.

PROFESSIONAL. S. S. P. PATTESON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
NO. 922. NORTHWEST CORNER TENTH AND
MAIN STREETS,
BO 25-3m* RICHMOND, VA.

HOWARD R. BAYNE no 25-3m*

OWARD B. Barrier B. Ba